The Intelligencen.

Gold Below 105.

been looking for it to go up again, and since it got below 107 the prevailing opinsince it got below 107 the prevaiting opinion has been that it was being artificially forced down and must surely go back to vigorous language, that the Sheriff was vigorous language, that the Sheriff was the mob in the gallery," ion it has kept on gradually declining, one day recovering a little but losing the recovery the next day, and, on the whole working down a little lower every week Yesterday it reached the lowest point touched since February 1862-15 years-Our financial dispatch from New York says that this low price is attributed to the President's recommendations in regard to specie payments, many person being inclined to look upon resumption as becoming more and more practicable

We have alluded, from time to time, to lower rates, in consequence of the stagna tion in trade and the great oversupply has no longer been in demand to pay GENCER we made a, note of the fact that the exports of gold had fallen off from \$70,108,852 in 1875 to \$47,973,752 in 1876 Our general exports increased from \$497,263,737 in 1875 to \$575,698,040 to Our imports, on the other hand fell off from \$534,777,691 in 1875 to \$426, 612,706 in 1876. Thus, instead of burning we now save it at both ends. All nations individuals who earn more than they spend, on the high road to independence

It is not impossible that gold may react again and go up several points, and then the matter of future eligi yet there is nothing to keep it up. The tility is practically cut off keepin close proximity from this time sorts, such as Constitutional amend on. The only political trouble that threatened our peace as a nation is now who are now pressing the question of public debt is being funded at lower to be the permanent seat, rates, and there is no reason to doubt that as soon as a new President is inaugur ated we will go on with the process o converting our 6 per cent bonds into 41

Notwithstanding the decline in gold to a very speedy realization of the theory umption presented by the President in his message on the subject to Congress We must get the gold by selling a long 4 per cent bond or a shorter 4½ per cent 20s as rapidly as possible. There are way to specie payments is to sell these them to contract and destroy green that now flops idly and listlessly in the trim before the winds that always blov cheerily from a golden coast. As re really on a specie basis at this very time on a specie basis. Iron has been twice its present price in specie times. Flou has been higher many times on a specie basis. Cotton goods have been on tha basis for a year past. Furniture is about as cheap as it ever was. Boots and shoe

more properly speaking, if paper should ulvance from its present price (95) to general values. The assets of debtors have already undergone their dreaded shrinkage (real estate, for example,) and the report of Dun, Earlow & Co. shows that while during last year, as a whole, have already undergone their dreaded ere was an increased number of failures over 1875, yet during the last quar ter of the year there was a marked improvement both in the reduced number of failures and in reduced liabilities. In fact, take the year through, disastrous as as yet but few of our factories have been it was, the average of liability to each started up; manufacturers report that failure has not been as small since 1862.

largely spent its force, and that the pa- spring trade, and there is no reas ieut is likely to mend from this time on We are in the fourth year since the panic, and according to Senstor Thurman whose remarks we have several times quoted in the INTELLIGENCER, the average time required for recovery from a panic is four to five years. We ought, therefore, to be now on hard pan with a prospect for gradual improvement from the production both here and at Wheel-state of the production both here are the production both here are

with yesterday's decline in gold below, started up; however, there is a good sup-105, simply to disabuse the minds of many. Ply in first hands, and makers are in good persons from the erroneous impression that has been studiously inculcated by inflationists that anything like a close said to be a great economizer of fuel, is approximation to specie payments would the latest domestic novelty. The avoid-bring with it wholesafe disaster. The inflationists that anything like a close work of disaster has been going on since has the effect of throwing almost the days of the panic in 1873. A redundancy of currency for the last three years has not interfered to stop it. No amount spreading amongst the coals below and of sureages during that time could have behind the central cylinder. The comof currency during that time could have stopped these disasters, supposing it to be currency that people were not afraid

Shriver, who has been connected with it for over 20 years, yesterday handed in his resignation, and the Board of Directors elected John Bishop, Esq., to fill the va-rancy. The office of the company will the various descriptions of furnaces. remain as now ander the McLure House, and Mr. Bishop will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. The Citizens' Company has one of the best charters in pany will be reorganized at an early day

An unpleasantness seems to have spring up between the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the Sheriff of Ohio county. We understand that the latter was refused admission to the floor of the House yesterday and had to betake himself to the gallery. We understand further that the Speaker expressed the opinion Wednesday night, in very vigorous language, that the Sheriff was wife and of repested call for the syes and noces.

a "leader of the mob in the gallery," and also that he was otherwise a very objectionable sort of a person. We are not posted as to exactly how this

casus belli arose between these two officers, but it occurs to us that it may have been owing to the fact that the Sheriffdid not go up to the gallery when requested by the Speaker and clear its occupants from their seats; but stood on the floor of the House, in front of the Speaker, and addressed the gallery at long range simply appealing to the spectators therein

This peaceful method of dispersing th the manifest tendency of all values to not see how it could possibly become a 'mob" had the desired effect, and we do cause of offense to the Speaker. The gallery retired with cheers for Tingle, which was a natural outburst under the circumstances, and objectionable as it was, as a matter of decorum, it was preferable to a scene of forcible expul-

Ir must be easily apparent to all localities in West Virginia that ever expect in the future to compete for the location of the Capital, that their true interest is to leave it temporarily located, as it is now as the opening up of railroads and other that sell more than they buy are, like all developments shall point out the true and accessible spot where it ought to be permanently located. Once the Capital in permanently located under contract, as provided for in the bill before the House natural tendency is for paper and gold to ever, notwithstanding the dernier rein course of settlement and nothing is to permanent location have no idea of any be apprehended in that direction. Our future change. They expect Charleston

A Card from Rev. Dr. Scott.

Editors Intelligences:

The Wheeling Ecening Standard was not willing to retract its statement respecting the number of students in the West Virginia University, on the testimony given in the INTELLIGENCERI two or three weeks ago; but adhered, on testimony which it preferred, to thirty-eight as the "correct" count. Knowing this to be false and injurious I addressed a short letter to the Standard for publication over my own name, assuring the edition over my own name, assuring the editions. tion over my own name, assuring the editor that, somehow, he had been misted in this matter; that the number of students here has never been reduced to thirty-eight at any time, and expressing the expectation that so firm a friend of the Unpectation that so firm a friend of the Un-tversity as he claims to be, would gladly publish a correction of the mistake. I also reminded him that his editorial in-situations towards myself personally as an educator, were not in accordance with

resentation.
I also enclosed a stamp requesting the return of the manuscript, should its publication be declined. This was nearly two weeks ago.
The misrepresentation respecting the number of students has not been corrected, my letter has not been published, and neither manuscript nor stamp has been returned. Is this in accordance with gentlemanly, honorable, or even honest journalism?

inwardness" of the editor's conduct in this whole matter, and also to infer how much

Acting President W Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 30, 1877.

The Nail Trade. itishorgh Manufacturer of Yesterday.
The nail trade continues backward, and

This shows that the disease has very although they are hopeful of a good parent at present why their expectations should not be realized. The jobbing trade We refer to these matters in connection past, as nearly all the factories were stop ordition for a heavy spring busines

A REVOLVING FIRE GRATE, which i whole of the best out at the front of the grate, and also of preventing the fire from bustion is so gradual that the grate, on filled, does not require to be replenish be currency that people were not alraid to hold. The "mills of the gods" have simply been grinding fictitions values all the time, and we all know that they grind "exceeding fine."

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Secretary of this company Gen. W. W. Brought forward to supply their places. for 12 or 14 hours, the fire burning clear-

> SENATOR CONKLING gave this as a eason for supporting the Arbitration

Plan:

and noes.

The towering form of the Sergeant-a
Arms moved about the hall with his special to the series and determination is

his eye. The Speaker's reversal of his order to

The Speaker's reversal of his order to close the doors of the gallery restored ev-ery body to his good humor. The member from Greenbrier wantet White Sulphur Springs "laid" as a Capi-tal candidate, and appealed to the House not to endanger the morals of that peace ful village by locating the seat of govern-ment there.

Dr. Hall's wolf gobbled him down ye

Dr. Hairs won gooden thinks Salt terday.

The member from Logan thinks Salt Lick may become an important place some day if a railroad should be built to The member from the third delegate

district seemed to want all the vaca space in the Cayital bill for Harriso

space in the Cayital bill for Harrison county towns.

The raid upon the pocket-books of members has commenced. Mr. Hiett lost \$80 and some valuable papers early yesterday morning, at the Stamm House.

In the Senate yesterday morning, Judge Loomis called up the Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of mileage to Fourth Governor Pat. Dailey. Senator Caldwell moved an amendment to the resolution by adding a provision for the payment to the Fourth Governor of a pension of \$10 monthly for four years, as a further consideration for his valuable services. Pat, who was sitting next to Judge Loomis, signified his assent to the amendment, and the same was accepted. A vote was then taken on the resolution as amended, and it was rejected. Thereas amended, and it was rejected. There upon the Fourth Governor left the Senat Chamber in disgust. We understand tha Pat intends convening a legislature of hi own, where his services will be more full

own, where his acrives will be more full understood and appreciated. A distinguished member of the Hous of Delegates, desires to be appointe fool-killer, for the purpose, as he says, c killing off some of the long winded bus combe speech makers.

THE ORGANIST'S DUTY IN THE SANCTI ARY.-Whether professed Christians not, I believe the organist's first duty to consider his playing and all his act in the sanctuary, as worship. To enter the place for personal display; to show what skill is in feet and fingers; to exhibit his knowledge in the art of registration; to simply earn some money, or have a line entertainment, is all false and wrong. I hold that no person, believer or infidel, Christiau or heathen, has any right to step foot inside a church door without a full sense of the sacredness of the place. On the Sabbath day or any worshipful occasion the organ should play either the instrument or himself. Let the service prelude, except on festal days, be always of a quiet and meditative character, or of solid, noble and dignified harmony; rarely, if ever, employis more than the fundamental registers the organ. In the anthems and other piece for the choir, let the organ simply and fully sustain the voices, and never a any time be played so as to render the voices obscure or the world unintelligible. When played for the congregation—as it always should be at least once in

every service,—let it give a full, dee grand undertone which shall sustain as grand undertone which shall sustain and uplift all who may care to join in 'the grandest and noblest of all praise. After the benediction, let there be a short and quiet response which shall fittingly close the service. Then I believe the time has come for the organ to speak as only this king of instruments can speak. Save on occasions of morning or sorrow, let it speak forth the everlasting beauty and power of music, and the unspeakable goodness and glory of the Infinite Father. Is there anything beautiful in the organ, let it speak of infinite beauty. Is there anything grand in the instrument, let it is speak of the grandeur of the universe, st the goodness and greatness of God's infinite mercy and love to his children. For this and this alone should the organist acquire and use his powers of, heart and mind.—Eugene Thayer in the Golden Rule.

THE Cincinnati Commercial, which has criticised very severely many of the acts of Grant's administration, is constrained to admit that, when great questions arise he is never found lacking in wisdom. I

"It is to be said for the Penillant that "It is to be said for the President that, since the report of the conference committee was spread before the two houses, he has encouraged its passage in all proper ways, and, as he believes, in the interest and for the welfare of the people. It is a curious fact that while negligent in many matters of, administration, and censurable in others, he has, on every great question which will characterize his administration in history, but himhis administration in history, put him self on the right side,"

Big Ice Crop. New York, February 1.—The har-resting of the ice crop of the Hudson river will be completed this week in spite of the recent strike, and it will amount to over a million tons, the largest yield of the best ice ever gathered on the stream

THE Review and Examiner printing establishment was sold to-day for \$8,575, t Mr. Wilson McLane. The sale embrace all but the accounts.—Washington (Pt. Reporter of Wednesday.

Weather Indications WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2 —1 A.

In Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warme southwest winds, falling barometer with cloudy and rainy weather. In Lower Lakes, warmer southwes winds and possibly rainy weather, will falling homester. In Lowe, winds and possibly barometer.

Gov. McCreery Settles It. GOV. McCreery Nettles II.

Louisvitus, February 1.—Information
from Frankfort to-night says that Gov.
McCreery has recognized Nicholds as
Governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for M. A. Schaub,
arrested in New Orleans. Schaub represented himself as a correspondent of
the Globe-Democrat, and for Iraud committed in Louisville is now wanted by
the authorities of Kentucky.

The Moore-Post Libel Suit.

Pittisburgh, February 1.—The jury is the Moore-Post libel suit to-day returned Company has one of the best charters in the State, such a charter, in fact, as insurance companies do not now obtain, and hence it is not improbable that the company will be reorganized at an early day title for him that shall be so clear that one can say that he has clutched out.

Because I mean to maintain at every the Moore-Post libel suit to-day returned stage of these proceedings that the Re a variety of St.000 for the plaintiff. The enuit grew out of an article published in the fall of 1874. A former trial resulted in a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff. The defendants will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON. CONGRESS

Meeting of the Two Houses in Joint Session.

Opening and Reading the Electoral Returns.

The Ball Opens with Florida Three Sets of Certificates.

Separation of the Two Houses. Florida Goes to the Tripartite

Commission. LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD

Examination of Witnesses Continued

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, February 1. called for the reading of the Journal of resterday in full to consume the hour which must clapse before the counting of

the votes, and to prevent the vote on a resolution reported from the special Committee on Election in Florida.

The chair appointed as Tellers on the The chair appointed as Tellers on the part of the House, in counting the electoral votes, Messrs. Cook and Stone. Mr. Kasson called the chair's attention to the fact that both of the tellers had been chosen from a majority, and that it was customary in such cases, to have a representative of the minority appointed.

The Speaker—The gentlemen have been appointed by the chair under auth-ority of the House, and that the fact has been communicated to the president of the Senate, fand chair understands that he will appoint two of a majority of the Senate.

Senate.

Mr. Kasson—That will have been done
maccount of the action of the Speaker.

The Speaker—The Chair does not feel
flended. He has simply done his duty.

Mr. Cox—Nevertheless it is insolence.
The Speaker hald before the House a
communication from Instite Cifford

ommunication from Justice Clifford resident of the Electoral Commission stating that the members thereof had taken the prescribed oath, and that the The Senate resolution was agreed to

or the publication of the proceedings of

for the publication of the proceedings of the commission.

Mr. Payne offered a resolution direct-ing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that the House was ready to-re-ceive that body for the purpose of open-ing and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

The House them took a recess

The House then took a recess.

During recess the buzz of conversatio as unceasing. Among the distinguished ersons on the floor were nearly all the tembers of the Cabinet and the counsel gaged by the National Committee and more than half of those present are ladies. Justices Miller and Field were the first of the Judges to arrive. They entered without formality and took chairs to the left of the main aisle. At THE ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

In obedience to the Constitution, the Sen-ate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declarng of the results of the electoral votes or the offices of President and Vice term of four years, commencing from the fourth day of March next. In com-pliance with the law, as President of the enate, I will now proceed, in the pres-nce of the two houses, to all of the cerence of the several States, and in the cer-tificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama.

READING THE CERTIFICATES.

When the strong boxes in which the certificates were carried in by Mr. Bassett, the assistant door keeper of the Senate, and placed on the desk before the President of the Senate, and placed on the desk before the President of the Senate, he opened them and taking from them the certificates from the State of Alabama, handed them to the tellera, who were seated just below him at the Clerk's desk, and Senator Allison, one of the tellera read the documents in extenso; the result of it all being that Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, had received the ten electoral votes of Alabama.

ceived from Alabama by messenger hav-ing been reads the duplicate certificate received by mail would be read.

Mr. Stone was reading the duplicate ertificate, when he was interrupted by Senator Copkling, who suggested that it was hardly necessary to read the dupli-cate certificates; but that when the first pertilicate was read by one teller the other should look over the duplicate in order that comparison might be made. The President of the Senate asked

that comparison might be made.

The President of the Senate asked whether there was any objection to the proposition, and there being mone he stated that that course would be pursued.

"Mr. Stone having resumed and completed the reading of the duplicate certificate, the presiding officer said: Are there any objections to the certificate from the State of Alabama? (After a panse) the Chair hears none; the votes of the State of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the votes so there may be no mistake. The result was announced by Mr. Cook.

The same ceremonial was observed in reference to the next State, Arkansas, except the reading of the duplicate certificate was omitted and the result was announced that the six votes of Arkansas were given for Tilden and Hendricks.

The next State was California, giving twotes for Mayes and Whooles.

The samé ceremonial was observed in reference to the next State, Arkanas, except the reading of the duplicate certificate was omitted and the result was announced that the six votes of Arkanasa were given for Tilden and Hendricks.

The next State was California, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Colorado, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was California, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was california, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Certain the state was to be done. During the was to be done. During the was to be done. During the view and requestly a very eniformation to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and had conversations with persons on the Conversations with persons on the Conversations with persons on the Conversations with persons on on in the South.

Q. Why was the letter that Gov. Wells wrote to Senator West not delivered by

and Hendricks, is made by the present Governor, Drew.

After half an hour had been spent in reading the papers accompanying the third certificate, Conkling proposed that the reading be regarded as completed and the result be announced as under the late act of Congress. All papers would be referred to the provisional tribunal raised to examine such questions. There being no objections it was so ordered.

The presiding officer asked whether there were any objections to the counting of the votes of Florida.

and Springer.

The Clerk of the House read the paper.
It usserts that these persons, Pierce,
Humphreys, Holden and Young, assuming to act as Presidential electors were ever duly appointed by the State of lorida or in any manner whatever; that he other four persons had been elect-d and had irrevocable title to

ed and had irrevocable title the office; that the certificate election of the first four persons was t the office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was unlawfully and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, the late Governor; that they were usurpers, and that their acts are illegal, null and void. Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's idesk, in behalf of himself and Senators Conover, Sherman and Teller, and of Representatives. Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson and McCrary, three several lifest of objections to the votes cast by Call, clunton, Bullock and Yonge, the Demoratic electors, on the ground that the papera are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws.

Senator Jones, of Florida, made objection specially to Humphreys as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Mr. Kasson made an additional objection to three sets of certificates, because a they were exercised.

the time that the functions of the electors

the time that the functions of the electors were exercised.

Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the counting of the vote of Florida? (after a pause) if there be none, the certificates and papers, together with the other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will be transmitted to the Electoral College Commission for their judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber, so both houses may separately determine the objections.

A buzz of dissent to the closing part of the sentence pervaded the chamber, but the presiding officer made no change after the Senate retired, and order was restored, the House resumed the legisla-

estored, the House resumed the legisla-ive business.

Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question on the resolution reported last evening from the Florida Investigating Committee; but objection was made on the Matter till after the minority report was presented.

SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED Mr. Robertson presented resolution leges and Elections.

The Clerk read the resolutions as fol-

owa: Resolved. That 700 colored voters wh Resolted, That 700 colored voters who enrolled their names in the Democratic clubs and 970 who cast their ballots for Gen. Hampton and the candidates on his ticket, did so to secure to their native State honest government and home rule, and to free her from the thieving government under which she has so long suffered, and from corrupt carpet-baggers and infamous acalescent. famous scalawags. Mr. Sargent here objected to their fur-

ther reading, as the resolutions were not conched in respectful language.

A short debate followed, after which
Mr. Bargent, at the request of Mr. Patterson, withdrew his objection and the reading of the resolutions was concluded.

They deny that there was intimidation on the part of the whites towards the blacks and support the Hampton govern-ment. The resolutions were then refer-

red.
Mr. Saulsbury presented a very long Air. Satisbury presented a very long printed petition signed by bankers, mer-chants, clergymen and others, of New Orleans, in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg allairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellog government is charged with incompete cy and they appeal to the country not believe the statements of fraud and vi

believe the statements of fraud and vio-lence charged against Louisiana.

Mr. Howe moved the petition be re-ferred to the Committee on Privileges
and Election and that the committee sum-mon such signers of the petition as they may deem advisable to prove the charge
they make. This was before witne left for New Orleans in his capacity:

against receiving the report committee of the Committee on Privileges and elections, in regard to the eligibility of the electors in New Jersey, Missouri and Virginia. After some discussion, Mr. Merrimon withdrew the point of order, saying that the debate showed how the report came before the Senate, and he as a member of the committee, was not responsible for any statement of law or lact in the report.

The report was then read by Mr. Mitchell.

The report was then read by Mr. Mitchell.

The report was then read by Mr. Mitchell.

Witness stated, in reply to question the frequently with the head frequently with the private talk—they the owned a plantation. After getting the report talk of the substantial of the private talk—they the conversation—Governor Wells about the just the substantial of the su

committee, said he had not had time to prepare a report, but he could not agree with the majority of the committee in their conclusions. In his opinion Mr. white majority of the committee in their conclusions. In his opinion Mr. Williamson, the New Jersey elector, was eligible, as he ceased to be Enited States Commissioner when he accepted the office of Chancellor of the State. As to office of Chancellor of the State. As to the case of Mr. Frost in Missouri, he was not disqualified on account of having taken the oath as Lieutenant in the army and subsequently joined the rebellion. Besides, Frost was relieved of his political disabilities by the act of May 224, 1872.

It was ordered that the report of the sub-committee be printed.

After an executive session, the Senate took a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The Crowds of the Capital.

Washington, February 1.—The gal-leries and corridors of the Senate and outer approaches to the Capital are thronged with persons unprovided with tickets, who are unable to gain admittance to the House side of the building to witness the count of the electoral votes. It is a go LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION

The Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, to-day recalled Maddox, who had refused to respond to questions researchay. The witness was now ready to answer, and said: Before Gov. Wells wrote the letter to him he had a conversation with the governor with resard to sation with the governor with regard the political situation and the difficulties with the Beturning Board. Gov. Well said his life was in danger, he had very difficult job on hand, and did no see how he could get through with Gov. Well stated that he would like serve his party in making the return favor of Hayes, but would not take trisk unless paid for it. The majori was very heavy, to much for him to ha dle, and he did not know where to compare to the trisk unless paid. mence to throw out. He said the prob bility was that he would have to thro out the vote of New Orleans, on t

and see induential men and obtain pro-tection for him, and also to see whethe

evening from the Florida Investigating Committee; but objection was made on the Republican side to any action on the matter till after the minority report was presented.

The Speaker suggested, as this subject was now unfinished business, it should be allowed to go over and come up to morrow as unfinished business.

Lapham made a point of order that the disputed electoral votes having been referred to the Commission it was not competent for the House to pass now upon the question.

The Speaker said that it was not a point of order, it was a question for the House to decide.

Mr. Kasson—Ht is a moral point of order. Mr. Kasson—Ht is a moral point of order, it was finally let go over till Saturday and the House took a recess until 10 oclock to-morrow. on with Gov. Wells about the fail ure of the negotiations. The idea of witness was, from what Gov. Wells said, that he would throw out votes to the best advantage in order to produce a certain re-sult, which would depend on circum stances. Gov. Wells suggested to witness to endeavor to make some arrangemen with the Democrats. The witness mad-an effort in that direction, but telld no

ucceed.
Mr. Lawrence cross-examined Maddox Mr. Lawrence cross-examined Maddox, who said that in his interview with Secretary Cameron he told the latter that Gov. Wells wanted \$1,000,000, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the proposition.

do with the proposition,

Mr. Field remarked that he saw Gov.

Wells present making private observa ons. Governor Wells replied that he only ranted to hear the truth and then retire.

Q. Did Gov. Wells say anything to ou about going to New York? —A. No.

Q. Did he tell you to see Col. Pickett?

A. No.
Q. Or to see any leading Democrats
A. No; that was not necessary, as what idid was of my own motion or the join motion of Wells and myself.
Q. Did Wells speak to you of the recognitic of the proposition.

cessity of incurring expense to ectoral frauds in Louisiana? A. ot think he did, but Gov. Wells said h must have money. Witness had no coversation with Anderson on the subj selling out the Returning Board. Gov. Wells said he wanted money ar would have it. The matter of the sale the State was discussed on the 19th November between Gov. Wells and hi

mon such signers of the petition as they may deem advisable to prove the charge they make.

After discussion the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a concurrent resolution providing that the public proceedings of the Commission authorized by the electoral count bill as taken down under direction of the Commission shall be printed in the Congressional Record and an extra number of copies be printed for the miss of the Commission and the two houses of Congress. Agreed to.

The reading of the Delaware certificate concluded, the presiding officer asked (inadvertently) it there was any objection to counting the votes of the State of Florida, but he immediately correctly in the reward of the Committee on Privileges and supprisemed but general laughter.

THE FLORIDA RETORNS.

Alt. Mitchell, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was assigned the duty of inquiring into the eligibility to office under the Constitution, and of assigned the duty of read the certificate showed the four votes of Florida, but nother certificate from that State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone (noe of the tellers) and other certificate received from that State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, and the continued the private of the committee must report to the another certificate from the State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, the latter by Attorney-General Cocke.

The presiding officer handed to the tellers and the certificate showed the four votes of the Committee, which should make are it the latter of the Committee must report to the sanctive that the count of the sub-committee must report to the sound of the tellers and the certificate from the State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone (noe and Virginia, which be began to create the teller with whom I operated when the second megotiation was attempted. He knew head the point that state, which, on being read by Mr. Stone (noe of the tellers) and the present of the committee of th

case.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, counsel for the
Returning Board, said he desired that
Governor Wells and General Anderson
should be examined as to the matters to
which the witness had testified.
Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Senator Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report to the Senate to-day, under the last clause of Mr. Edmunds' resolution, instructing that committee to inquire into the eligibility to office under the Constitution, of any persons alleged to have been ineligible as Presidential electors on the 7th of November last to whom certificates of election have been issued by executive authority of any State. The report covers three cases of alleged ineligibility as electors. INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

bility as electors.

1. That of Benjamin Williamson, of New Jersey.

2. That of Gen. D. M. Frost, of Mis-

souri. 3. That of F. W. M. Holliday, of Vir-

ginia.

In the case of the New Jersey Elector, the commission find that Williamson was about 25 years ago appointed by the U.S. Cirenit Court, a U.S. Commissioner and that he never resigned the office. The committee find, therefore that said Williamson was ineligible as an Elegior, On the 7th of November last Williamson resigned and did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College, and the vacancy was filled by the Electoral Fresent.

The committee find that under the statute of New Jersey the Electora could legally fill such vacancy.

In the case of Daniel M. Frost, of Missouri, the committee find that prior to the rebellion he was in the U.S. Army, had taken the oath required; had been a member of the Missouri Legislature prior to that, and as such had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States: also that he was an officer in the inia, In the case of the New Jersey Elector

support the Constitution of the United tates; also that he was an officer in the Confederate army. The committee fur ther find that these facts rendered him section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution. The committee also find that Frost received a pardon from the President of the United States on the 28th of October, 1885. The committee also find, as a conclusion of law, that this pardon did not effect or remove the disability imposed by the 14th amendment, the report holding that the disability could not be removed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress. They also find, as a matter of lact, that Prost did not attend the meeting of the Missouri Electoral College, and that the alleged vacancy was filled, or attempted to be filled, by the electors present. The committee find that under the statute of the State of Missouri the electors present had no power whatever to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Frost, and their oned by the absence of Frost, and their

act in attempting to do so was void. The was ineligible to be an elector, he was ineligible to be appointed.
In the case of Holliday, of Virginia the Committee find that he was a Centen all Commissioner at the time of the elec ion; that such office was one of trust, up the Constitution, and he was therefore ineligible to be an elector. Holliday did not attend the meeting of the electoral college, and those present filled the vacous which the Committee find their coniege, and those present 'lifed the vacaney, which the Committee find that
they could 'legally do under the stattutes of Virginia. The Committee further find that should the doctrine assumed by Gov. Grover, of Oregon, be conceded, which the Committee regard as
indefensible in either law or morals,
then Mr. Stifel, the Republican candidate in opposition to Frost in Missouri,
and Republican candidate in opposition
to Holliday, were each entitled to receive
a certificate of the Governor, and each
entitled to act as Presidential electors.
This report does not cover the Oregon
case, as the investigation in that case is
under a special, 'resolution of the Senate.
D. M. Watts, the alleged inelligible
elector from Oregon, testified to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges
and Elections that he had not been post-

and Elections that he had not been post-master since the 14th of November last when he telegraphed his resignation to the Postmaster General, who corroborates the testimony of Watts.

Rules of the Electoral Commis

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Electoral Commission to-day promulgated the following rules adopted by them hast evening under authority of the recent act of Congress:

Rule 1.—The commission shall appoint acceptance with the property the project of the commission of the commission shall appoint acceptance with the commission shall appoint.

Rule 1—The commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal and two deputy marshals, a stenographer, and such messengers as shall be needful to hold during the pleasure of the commission.

Rule 2—On any subject submitted to commission a bearing shall be had

the commission a hearing shall be had, and counsel shall be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

Rule 3—Counsel, not over two in number on each side, shall be heard by the commission on the merits of any c presented, not longer than two hours ing allowed to each side, unless lon time and additional counsel shall time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not over fifteen minutes unless the commission allow further time

side, and he not over fifteen minutes, unless the commission allow further time and additional conneel, and printed arguments will be received.

Rule 4.—The objectors to any certificate or vote, may select two of their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote. The validity of which they maintain and in like manner the objectors to any other certificate, may select two of their number for the like purpose; but under the rule not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

Rule 5—Applications for a process to

Rule 5—Applications for a process to compel the attendance of witnesses or the presentation of written or documentary testimony may be made by counsel, and

Necessary.

Washington, February L.—Speaker Randall and President pro tem. Ferry, had a conference this afternoon in regard to the embarrassment likely to result from the provision of the Electoral bill which prohibits the dissolution of the joint meeting of the two houses until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared. The effect of this provision will be to keep both houses technically in continuous seasion, so that all proceedings in either one of them until the completion of the count must be of the date of to-day. This will greatly impede legislative business.

The Speaker and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, member of the House Committee on

really impede legal. The Speaker and Mr. Wilson, or sown member of the House Committee ou Rules, called on Mr. Ferry as soon as the House took a recess, and he invited Senators Blaine, Hamilia and Conkling to participate in a conference on this subject, as the result of which it was sgreed to be necessary to immediately repeal so to be necessary to immediately repeal so the necessary to the necessary to immediately repeal so the necessary to immediately repeal so the necessary to the necessary to the necessary to the necessary to djournment from day to da

questions remain under consideration by the commission.

i Mr. Wilson will to-morrow offer a bill in the House for this purpose and it will doubtless be promptly passed by both bodies. The subject was also discussed informally in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon.

Speaker Randall having been criticised for appointing both tellers upon the part of the House from among the members of hin own party, it is proper to say that this course was adopted in pursuance of a determination of the Democratic caucus, it being understood at the time that the presiding officer of the Senate should be notified of the arrangement, so that he might appoint two Republicans as tellers en the part of the Senate, and thus make things even.

Sibunission of the Fiorida Vote
to the Commission.

Washington, February 1.—The Tripartite Commission, appointed under the
provisions of the Electoral Act to hear
and decide all matters in dispute affecting the vote for President and Vice President, met at 3 o'clock to-day in the room
of the Supreme Court at the Capital.
The journal of the preceding session
was read, corrected and approved.
A communication from the two houses
of Congress in joint session was presented
by Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Senate,
and read as follows:
HALL of House of Representatives,

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 17, 1877.
To the President of the Commission: More than one return or paper purporting to be a return or certificate of the electoral vote of Florida having been received and this day opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, said returns with all the accompanying papers, and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the companying of the companying of the companying the companying of the companying the T. W. FERRY,

President of the Senute nd decision of the commi

The commission then entered into a sengthy discussion of the method of proedure in the examination of the cases. The order of business having been deated by nearly all the members of the commission and finally feed of the commission and finally feed to the comm mmission and finally fixed upon, the mmission adjourned until 10 A. M. to-

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

-The New York Senate passed unan sumption of specie payments. -The grain heavers on the Brooklyn ocks have struck on account of a reduc-

tion of 25 cents per day in wages.

—Patrick Dolan, insane, living at Newdorp, Staten Island, murdered his mother and fatally injured his sister. -Johanna Johnston, of Louisville aged 65, was killed by her son, a lad of 19. He is supposed to be insane.

inal Court of Louisiana (Nicholl branch) or the original returns of the late elec-ion was refused by Mr Honore (Packard branch) on the ground that neither the Court nor District Attorney making the demand had any recognized authority.

"Sheriff Anderson, of Memphis, has one to Paducah to bring back Robert brury, who recently murdered his uncle, there is not being back to be to recently murdered his uncle, there is not be to the brury has consented to return with the properties and agreement in the little work agreement in the little wor out a requisition and answer an indict-nent for murder found by the grand jury.

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